



CIVIL AIR PATROL

Lineage: Established 1 December 1941 under Office of Civil Defense, 8 Dec 1941 OCD Administrative Order 9, Outline Organization of Civil Air Patrol, 15 Apr 1942 Office of Civilian Defense Executive Order 9134, Redefining functions of the OCD to cover civilian air activities. 29 April 1943, Transferred to the War Department by Executive Order 9339. 4 May 1943 transferred by the Secretary of War under War Department Memo W95-12-43, 5-4-43 to Commanding General USAAF. 15 May 1943 USAAF Manning Table No. 1-3008, 25 May 1943 AAF Regulation 20-18 Establishing National HQ and authority of National Commander. 24 June 1943, AAF HQ Instruction No. 20-7A designated as a branch of USAAF Technical Services. 1 May 1945 made a part of the AAF Training Command. War Department Memo 95-45 established Civil Air Patrol; Auxiliary of the AAF as an official agency 5 August 1945. HQ AAF, 12 February 1946. Transferred to Air Defense Command-AAF 1 August 1947. ¹21 May 1948, JAAFAR 1-11-24 transferred from the Departments of US Army to US Air Force. 11 January 1949 AFR 45-11, assigned HQ Command USAF. 1 Jan 1959 to 1 July 1968, Assigned to Continental Air Command (ConAC). 1 July 1968 to 15 May 1978 re-assigned to Headquarters Command USAF. 15 May 1978 assigned to Air Training Command. 1 July 1983. Transferred to Air University 1 July 1976, merged with the Air Education and Training Command 1 July 1993

Components: 48 Wings established 1 December 1941 made up of all the continuous states in the union. The addition of the 49th Wing, Hawaii on 15 Jan 1947, the 50th Wing, District of Columbia on 3 March 1948, the 51st Wing, Alaska on 21 April 1948, the 52nd Wing, Puerto Rico on 15 May 1949. The 52 Wings were divided into eight geographical areas called Regions on 1 January 1952. The following Regional titles were established Northeast, Middle East, South East, South West, Great Lakes, Rocky Mountain, North Central and Western Regions, Western Region changed its title to Pacific 22 May 1955. Over the years there have been a number of wings that have transferred from one region to another. These include Kentucky, from SER to GLR; Missouri, from SER to NCR; Colorado, from SWR to RMR; Mississippi, from SWR to SER; Arizona, from RMR to SWR; New Mexico, from RMR to SWR; Idaho, from Pacific (Western) to RMR. Units within the Wings have increased and decreased over the years with the number currently standing at 1200

¹ The US Senate on 26 May 1948 passed Public Law 557, 80th Congress, 2nd session. Establishing Civil Air Patrol as a permanent civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force

National Commanders Army: Maj. Gen. John F. Curry, USAAF 1 Dec 1941 to 10 Mar 1942 (original unit); ²Brig. Gen. Earle L. Johnson, USAAF 10 Mar 1942 to 21 Feb 1947 (Deceased); Brig. Gen. Frederic H. Smith, USAAF 21 Feb 1947 to 1 Oct 1947.

National Commanders US Air Force: Maj. Gen. Lucas V. Beau, USAF 1 Oct 1947 to 31 Dec 1955, Maj. Gen. Walter R. Agee, USAF 1 Jan 1956 to 31 Mar 1959, Brig. Gen. Stephen D. McElroy, USAF 1 Apr 1959 to 15 Dec 1961, Col. Paul C. Ashworth, USAF 15 Dec 1961 to 31 Jul 1964, Col. Joe L. Mason, USAF 1 Aug 1964 to 31 May 1967, Brig. Gen. William W. Wilcox, USAF 31 May 1967 to 31 Oct 1968, Maj. Gen. Walter B. Putnam, USAF 1 Nov 1968 to 31 Oct 1969, Brig. Gen. Richard N. Ellis, USAF 1 Nov 1969 to 31 Oct 1972, Brig. Gen. Leslie J. Westberg, USAF 1 Nov 1972 to 31 Aug 1975.

USAF Executive Directors: Brig. Gen. Carl S. Miller, USAF 29 Aug 1975 to 31 Oct 1977, Brig. Gen. Paul E. Gardner, USAF 1 Nov 1977 to 31 Jul 1980, Brig. Gen. Horace W. "Whitely" Miller, USAF 1 Aug 1980 to 1 Sep 1981, Brig. Gen. David L. Patton, USAF 1 Sep 1981 to 31 May 1984, Col. John T. Massingale, Jr. USAF 1 Jun 1984 to Oct 1989, Col. Clyde O. Westbrook, Jr. USAF Oct 1989 to Jun 1990, Col. Joseph M. Nall, USAF Jun 1990 to Aug 1992, Col. Ronald T. Sampson, USAF Aug 1992 to 8 Mar 1995,

Senior Air Force Advisors:

Col. Garland W. Padgett, Jr. USAF 8 Mar 1995 to 4 May 1998, Col. Dennis B. Parkhurst, USAF 4 May 1998 to 16 July 2001, Col. Albert A. Allenback, USAF 16 July 2001 to 12 July 2002, Col. George C. Vogt, USAF 12 July 2002.

Chairman of the National Board CAP: ³Col. George A. Stone, CAP 26 May 1948 to 20 Aug 1948 (Deceased), Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, USAF-Ret 26 Aug 1948 to 27 Apr 1959 (Resigned), Col. D. Harold Byrd, CAP 28 Apr 1959 to 26 Apr 1960, Col. William C. Whelen, CAP 26 Apr 1960 to 8 Sep 1962, Col. Paul W. Turner, CAP 8 Sep 1962 to 30 Oct 1965, ⁴Brig. Gen. Lyle W. Castle, CAP 30 Oct 1965 to 18 Oct 1968, Brig. Gen. F. Ward Reilly, CAP 18 Oct 1968 to 10 Oct 1970, Brig. Gen. Samuel H. duPont, Jr., CAP 10 Oct 1970 to 14 Oct 1973, Brig. Gen. William M. Patterson, CAP 14 Oct 1973 to 18 Sep 1975.

National Commanders CAP: ⁵ Brig. Gen. William M. Patterson, CAP, 1 Sep 1975 to 19 Sep 1976, Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Casaday, CAP 19 Sep 1976 to 30 Sep 1979, Brig. Gen.

² 27 Feb 47 SO 41, War Department. Under the provisions of Public Law 680 77th Congress approved 28 July 1942 and under the provisions of sec. 127a NDA as amended the temp appointment (posthumous) on 3 Feb 1947 of COL. EARLE LEVAN JOHNSON 0901581 AUS as Brig Gen AUS is announced. BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR; DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, Chief of Staff.

³ Section 8 of the Constitution and Bylaws (26 May 1948) re-designated the Civil Air Patrol Board as the National Executive Board. Col. George A. Stone was Chairman of the CAP Board, and thus became the first Chairman of the National Executive Board. The National Executive Board met in Washington on 17-18 Aug 48. Col. Stone was killed in an aircraft accident en route home from that meeting. Was later changed to National Executive Committee on 26 April 1960.

⁴ The USAF approved the grade of Brigadier General, CAP order PANHQ 9, 15 March 1968.

⁵ Original CAP title of Chairman of the National Board was changed to National Commander, the US Air Force appointed National Command now became the Executive Director on 1 September 1975. And the title of Executive Director was changed to Senior Air Force Advisor on 8 March 1995.

Johnnie Boyd, CAP 30 Sep 1979 to 14 Aug 1982, Brig. Gen. Howard Brookfield, CAP 14 Aug 1982 to 4 Aug 1984, Brig. Gen. William B. Cass, CAP 4 Aug 1984 to 22 Mar 1986 (Resigned), ⁶Maj. Gen. Eugene E. Harwell, CAP 22 Mar 1986 to 11 Aug 90, Brig. Gen. Warren J. Barry, CAP 11 Aug 1990 to 14 Aug 1993, Brig. Gen. Richard L. Anderson, CAP 14 Aug 1993 to 10 Aug 1996, ⁷Brig. Gen. Paul M. Bergman, CAP 10 Aug 1996 to 6 Mar 1998 (Resigned), Brig. Gen. James C. Bobick, CAP 6 Mar 1998 to 18 Aug 2001 ⁸Maj. Gen. Richard L. Bowling, CAP 18 Aug 2001 to 21 Aug 2004, Maj. Gen. Dwight H. Wheless, CAP 21 Aug 2004.

Stations: Dupont Circle Building Washington D.C, 1 Dec 1941 (original unit). HQ 32nd AAF Base Unit (CAP) 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, 1 Jun 1943. Texas & Pacific Building, Fort Worth Texas, 1 May 1945 Bolling Field (later Bolling AFB), Washington D.C. 12 Feb 1946, Ellington AFB, Houston Texas 8 Aug 1959. Maxwell AFB, Montgomery Alabama. 15 Jun 1967.

Aircraft: Many variations of privately owned commercial light land and amphibian aircraft of the pre war period, plus USAAF issued L-4, L-5 and C-45 aircraft during 1942-1946. In 1952 the USAF turned over to CAP, 335 USAF L-16's. Moreover many USAF CAP region liaison offices operated permanently assigned USAF C-47, T-29 from 1970 to 1980 period. Furthermore, the USAF since 1953 have transferred many L-19, T-34, DH-2, T-41 aircraft to CAP. The member owned aircraft fleet has numbered up to 5000. Likewise CAP has purchased over the years many Cessna 172, 182 and other aircraft as authorize and funded by the US government and from the corporation. Current aircraft fleet is over 500.

Operations: Original utilization and demands were in support of numerous and important war time directed projects, in support of the armed forces in supplanting guards at military installations, building auxiliary small aircraft fields, and radio communications support. The mission was redirected because of the dire treats to the war effort by German submarine activities along the Atlantic inland and coastal waterways. CAP took on the massive project of coastal patrol along the Atlantic water from Maine to Mexico, At 22 CP bases. Coastal Patrol duties were performed from 21 February 1942 to 31 August 1943. On these missions, approximately 50 million miles were flown and over 50 CAP personnel lost their lives. It reported 173 submarines sighted, had sunk two, and dropped a total of 83 bombs and depth charges upon 57 of these. After the Coastal Patrol mission was completed. Many parallel and additional duties, were accomplished such as

⁶ A decision approved by the NEC and ratified by the National Board that Brigadier General Eugene E. Harwell was promoted to Major General order PANHQ 33, 24 Aug 1988. CAP's Vice Commander position. to Brigadier General, CAP

⁷ BG Paul M. Bergman, CAP resigned as National Commander of CAP on 6 March 1998. CAP's Vice Commander Col. James Bobick assumed command and temporary promoted to Brigadier General, CAP. In an unprecedented move at the 1998 National Board Meeting in Atlanta, GA on 16 August 1998 the National Board voted to reduced Brigadier General Bergman to the grade of Colonel, CAP. Which was rescinded by the National Board Winter 2002 Meeting, in Washington DC

⁸ The USAF Chief of Staff General John P. Jumper USAF Directed modifications to the CAP General Officer rank, and Promoted Brigadier General Bowling to CAP Major General and CAP's Vice Commander Dwight Wheless to Temporary Brigadier General. Effective 1 December 2002

the establishment of the Cadet Program 1 October 1942 where it was engaged in the preflight training of 15, 16, and 17 year olds for possible future service with the armed forces or civilian aviation. Border Patrol July 1942 to April 1944, Southern Liaison, & Courier Service from Aug 1942 to May 1944, Forest and Border patrols October 1942 to April 1944, Tow–Target and Searchlight Tracking missions from March 1942 to May 1945, and Search and Rescue missions from 1 January 1942 to 1 January 1946. In addition to service performance for the War Department, CAP also performed emergency missions for other federal agencies, State governments, and private industries engaged in war effort. ⁹Post war missions have been directed towards Emergency Services, providing numerous humanitarian efforts during times of floods, hurricanes, droughts, snow storms, earth quakes, forest fires, oil spills and many other natural and man made disasters. Providing nationwide searches and rescues efforts in support of the USAF and many federal and State agencies. Counter narcotics missions for the Drug Enforcement Agency plus an ongoing efforts in fostering Aerospace Education in and out of schools and support of teachers and the operation of the Cadet Program. The Cadet Program since its inception in October 1942 has had the backing and continuous support of the Army Air Force and later with the USAF after separation of services in 1947. Providing support of the Summer Encampments programs since July 1943. Recognition of the high level of training and accomplishments derived from the Cadet Program the USAF has allowed CAP cadets to enter active duty with promotion above contemporaries. The Cadet Special Activities program has been a keystone of events and achievement one such program has been the International Air Cadet Exchange, which first took place in July 1948. Civil Air Patrol has sponsored the program annually since that time.

Service Streamers: None

Campaign Streamers: American Campaign; Bronze Star Anti-submarine (CAP-USAF).

Decorations: Distinguished/Presidential Unit Citation (AF), AF Outstanding Unit Award with Combat “V” Service. (CAP-USAF)

Emblem:

¹⁰On an azure sphere charged white isosceles triangle argent with points to dexter and sinister, charged with a gules three bladed propeller. (Approved 1 December 1941)

⁹ On 1 July 1946, President Harry S. Truman signed Public Law 476 of the 79th Congress. This law incorporated the Civil Air Patrol as a benevolent non-profit organization.

¹⁰ The Civil Air Patrol insignia designs were invented by Colonel Walter P. Burn and Helen Jurkops, formally associated with the Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D.C.